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SUPPLEMENT

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Latvia

1. There were 322,834 voters registered for the 1947 elections in Riga. This number indicates an influx of 100,000 to 200,000 persons, probably Russians, since the total 1939 population was only 393,000 and this number has been greatly reduced by repatriation of the German minority, war losses, and emigration.
2. According to an official Russian announcement, the first kolkhoz in Latvia was established in November 1946 in the Jelgava District. From this it can be assumed that, in regard to the establishment of collectivist Baltic agriculture, the Russians have overcome the hesitancy which they exhibited during their first occupation (1940-41) and in the first two years of the second occupation.

Estonia

3. At the 1947 elections in Estonia 804,000 voters were registered. Nevertheless, on the basis of the latest census and population losses through war and emigration, the number of voters would be less than 600,000 (1941 census: 1,017,811; proportion of population over 18 years of age during Estonian independence: about 60%; war and emigration losses: 70,000). It can therefore be inferred that some 200,000 non-Estonians, probably Russians, of voting age were residing in Estonia in February 1947. A further indication of such a possibility is the composition of the Estonian Supreme Soviet in March 1947, in which each 10,000 inhabitants have a delegate. Eighty-two Estonian and seventeen Russian delegates would indicate 820,000 Estonian and 170,000 Russian citizens of Estonia.
4. The number of inhabitants in Tallinn was given officially as 176,000 on 1 January 1946. This number, when compared with the 114,866 inhabitants in 1942 and with the considerable losses of population through war and emigration, indicates a strong Russian influx, even if the incorporation of Nõmme (20,000 inhabitants) into Tallinn is taken into account.
5. The town of Narva, which was practically deserted because of the damage it suffered during the war, is being reseeded with Russians. By October 1946 the population had dwindled to about 2,000, mostly Russians. This number has since been increased. The local daily paper "Narvski Rabotshi" is printed in Russian. So far as can be ascertained, all prominent people in Narva are Russian. The local secretary of Communist Youth is Sadoshnikov.
6. Russian schools have been established in Tallinn, Haapsalu, Kõrbla, and Keila.

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7. The following prominent Estonians were arrested and deported by the Russians early in 1947:

Võlli ..... clergyman in Halliste  
 Nõmmik ..... clergyman in Türi  
 Vahler ..... clergyman in Järva Jaani  
 Jõgis ..... clergyman in Kose  
 Tarvel ..... former professor  
 Rubin ..... leader of the Tartu School Administration  
 Dr. Puksoo ... former Director of the Tartu University Library  
 Brüller ..... former school official in Tallinn  
 Luik ..... former burgomaster of Tartu  
 Dr. Annist ... occupation not known

8. There is a camp for political prisoners in Nõmme. Prisoners are forced to work in a limestone pit and the usual term is four to five years.

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